Gazette of the United States, & Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

NUMBER 1347.] MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 2, 1797. [VOLUME XI.

INFORMATION.

IF ANN BURNS, who came to Philadelphia from Briſtol, in the ſhip FOUR FRIENDS, captain Waddell, in May laſt, will apply to Jeſſe and Robert Waln, ſhe will receive very agreeable and intereſting information. dtf Dec. 31.

FOUND,

At the Dancing Aſſembly, laſt Thurſday evening, 29th inſt. a GOLD BRACELET.—The owner may have it by applying at this office

December 31 3

The Elephant,

Now exhibited, was bought for Ten Thouſand Dollars.

He is 3 years old, 6 feet high, growing to 18 feet.

He eats 150 weight a-day, and drinks a barrel of water; he has drank ſome days forty bottles of porter, drawing the corks with his trunk.

He is perfectly inoffenſive; travels looſe, at the rate of five miles an hour, and is the greateſt curioſity ever brought to this Continent.

He is to be ſeen 'till the 15th of January, in Market-ſtreet between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, at a quarter of a dollar, that every one may ſee him—after which time the former price of half a dollar will be reſumed.

He will leave Philadelphia as ſoon as the weather will permit.

December 31 d

WANTED,

A *MECHANIC*, to erect Spinning and Weaving Machines by water, ſuch as are uſed at my manufactory—Apply to JAMES DAVENPORT,
No. 401, North Front-ſtreet.

N. B. None need apply but a complete mechanic, and a man of ſtability.

Globe Mill, December 29, 1796. §

THE SUBSCRIBER

WISHES to aſcertain, whether a certain EDWARD NEVILL, by trade a Stone-Cutter, or Brick-Layer, who quitted Ireland in 1783, or 1784, and came into this Country, ('tis ſuppoſed to Philadelphia) about four years ſince, be living or dead. As this intelligence is of the higheſt importance, it will be thankfully received, by GEO. DAVIS,
No. 313, High-ſtreet

December 31. w & f 1m

Elegant Bruſſels & Turkey Carpeting,

For ſale by George Dobſon, No. 25, South Third-ſtreet.

December 15. dtf

FOR SALE,

The faſt-ſailing ſchooner ORION;

Seventy tons burthen; fifteen months old; her frame is of the beſt of white oak: ſhe is a faithful built veſſel, handſomely finiſhed off and well found in every particular; is ready to receive a cargo on board, and can be put to ſea without any expence on her hull, ſails or rigging: ſhe ſtows ſix hundred barrels; has a handſome cabin and ſteerage, and a half deck which will ſtow from ſeventy-five to eighty barrels; has been newly caulked, graved and painted. For terms apply to BENJAMIN RHODES,

At No. 170, corner of Market and Fifth-ſtreets, Or to the Captain on board ſaid ſchooner at Meſſrs. Willis and Yardſley's wharf, adjoining Cheſnut-ſtreet wharf; where there is for ſale

Excellent pickled Salmon in barrels, the beſt of American Meſs Beef, and ſome very excellent Boſton manufactured Chocolate.

December 26 §

For Sligo and Killibegs,

The American Ship NANCY,

Cuthbert Riggs, maſter.

Will ſail with all convenient ſpeed. For freight or paſſage apply to

William Bell;

Who has for ſale,

4 Trunks Printed Cottons, well aſſorted
3 Bales Iriſh Flannels, and 2 boxes Linens
25 Pipes Brandy
Madeira Wine; Indigo. Ruſſia Matts.

Alſo,

A few barrels Prime IRISH BEEF, PORK, OATMEAL, &c.

November 11, 1796, mwftf

FOR SALE,

THE SHIP MARY,

SAMUEL PARKER, MASTER,

Two hundred tons burthen. Apply to JOSEPH ANTHONY, & Co.

If the MARY is not ſold in a few days, ſhe will take freight for Hamburg. Apply as above.

October 31. d

For Sale, or Charter,

The Ship *DIANA,*

SAMUEL PILE, Maſter,

Burthen 205 47-95 tons regiſter, built in Philadelphia in the year 1792, of live oak and red cedar, and was ſheathed 13 months ago, ſhe has juſt had a compleat ont-fit, and may be ſent to ſea at a very trifling expence.

For terms apply to

Philip Nicklin & Co.

Who have for ſale on board ſaid veſſel,

27 caſks of fine yellow paint.
9 boxes and 12 bundles of writing ſlates.
1 box ink ſtands and note preſſes.
14 bales of ſail canvaſs.

And on hand,

Imperial, Hyſon, and, Souchong } TEAS.

40,000 pieces Nankeens of the firſt quality.
19 tubs Quickſilver.
2 cheſts Bandanno handkerchiefs.
A few cheſts Manchester goods well aſſorted in Corduroys, thickſets, Ginghams, Muſlinets, Dimities, &c.
3 boxes black ſewing ſilk.
180 crates Queens ware well aſſorted.
10 tons ſheet lead.
Nails aſſorted, flat and ſharp points.
London Particular, London Market, New-York Market, } Madeira Wine in pipes and hogſheads.
40 pipes and 10 hogſheads Teneriffe wine.
8 tierces Snake Root.
230 logs Mahogany.

Nov. 7. tth&ſtf

Philadelphia and Lancaſter Turnpike Road Company.

A Meeting of the Stockholders for the Election of a Preſident, Managers, and other officers, will be held at the Company's office on Monday the 9th Jan. next, at 10 o'clock.

By the Board.

WM. GOVETT, See'ry.

December 8, 1796. 1awtiſtJ. dtg:h

Brokers Office, and COMMISSION STORE.

No. 63 South Third ſtreet, oppoſite the national new Bank.

SAMUEL M FRAUNCES and JOHN VAN REED, have entered into co-partnerſhip, under the firm of FRAUNCES & VAN REED, in the buſineſs of Brokers, Conveyancers and Commiſſion merchants. They buy and ſell on commiſſion every ſpecies of ſtock, notes of hand, bills of exchange, houſes and lands, &c.

MONEY procured on depoſits, &c. &c. all kinds of writings in the conveyancing line, done with neatneſs and diſpatch; accounts adjuſted, and books ſettled, in the moſt correct manner. Conſtant attendance will be given. They ſolicit a ſhare of the public favor; they are determined to endeavour to deſerve it.

N. B. The utmoſt ſecrecy obſerved.

SAMUEL M. FRAUNCES,
JOHN VAN REED.

Philad. Auguſt 27, 1796. m&wtf

Lottery and Broker's Office,

No. 64, South SECOND STREET.

TICKETS in the Canal Lottery, No. 2, for ſale—a Check Book for examination—and prizes paid in the late lottery.

Check Books kept for examination and regiſtering, for the City of Waſhington, No. 2, and Patteſon Lotteries, both of which are now drawing—information where tickets are to be had, and prizes exchanged for undrawn tickets. A complete liſt of all the prizes in the late New-Port Long-Wharf, Hotel and Public School Lottery, for examination.

The ſubſcriber ſolicits the application of the public and his friends, who wiſh to purchaſe or ſell Bank Stock, Certificates, Bills of Exchange or Notes, Houſes, Lands, &c. or to obtain money on depoſit of property

*** Alſo Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery for ſale at Ten Dollars each, which will be drawn early in the Spring.

Wm. Blackburn.

Philadelphia, *Auguſt* 18, 1796. mth

SALT PETRE.

A large quantity of Double-Refined Salt Petre for ſale at No. 25, South Third-ſtreet.

November 5.

A CARD.

If Monſieur G. H. SÖHLE,

Who left Bordeaux the 20th June laſt, and arrived at Boſton about the middle of Auguſt, in the ſchooner Jane, is in Philadelphia, he is requeſted to call on Joſeph Anthony & Co. No. 5, Cheſnut-ſtreet, who will give him ſome information of importance.

December 24, 1796. §

FASHIONABLE WAISTCOATING.

GEORGE DOBSON, No. 25,

SOUTH THIRD-STREET,

Has received per the Diana, from London,

Clouded and ſtriped Spaniſh Swanſdown
Clouded Erminats and Moleſkins
Striped do. and do.
Figured Manillas
Scarlet figured Erminets
Printed Florinetts
Do. Caſſinets and Caſſimeres
Superfine printed Quiltings, neweſt patterns

Alſo, per different arrivals,

A large and general aſſortment of Dry Goods,

Suitable to the preſent and approaching ſeaſon.

November 5. dtf

FOR SALE,

About 1,600 acres of Land,

WELL ſituated, laying on and between Marſh and Beech Creeks, Mifflin county, Pennſylvania, in four ſeparate Patents. For terms of ſale apply to

Wm. Blackburn,
No. 64, South Second-ſtreet.

October 31. mwftf

FOR SALE,

At Whiteſides' Tea Ware-Houſe,

No. 99, North Second Street.

Imperial, Hyſon, Young Hyſon, } Freſh Teas. { Hyſon Skin. Souchong, Bohea

Dec. 9. 3taw3m.

INSURANCE COMPANY of the State of Pennſylvania.

THE Stockholders are hereby notified, that an election for thirteen Directors to ſerve for one year, will be held at the Company's Office, on MONDAY the 9th January next, at 11 o'clock.—And agreeably to the act of incorporation a ſtatement of the affairs of the company, will then be laid before them.

SAMUEL W. FISHER, Sec'y.

Philadelphia, December 19, 1796. d t 9th Jan.

Imported from London & Liverpool,

EARTHEN WARE, in crates and hogſheads, well aſſorted
Wine Bottles in hampers
Window Glaſs of all ſizes
Two caſes of ſtationary
One cheſt of yellow Jeſuits Bark
Two caſes of Roll Arnetta
A ſmall conſignment of Roſe Blankets, Flannels, Baizes, Broad-cloths, Coatings, Plains, &c.
Paints of various colors.
Baſket ſalt in hogſheads.

Alſo on hand,

Madeira wine, very old, in pipes, hogſheads and quarter caſks
Holland gin in pipes, firſt quality
Anchors of different ſizes
A few trunks of ladies French ſhoes aſſorted
Silk nankeen, &c.
Likewiſe an aſſortment of Dutch goods, conſiſting of Oſnabergs, tickenbergs, bed-ticks, ſtripes, checks.
Morlaix linen, platillas, ravens duck, Britannias, &c.

And for ſale by the package only by

Thomas & John Ketland.
Walnut-ſtreet Wharf.

Nov. 15. eotf

Imported in the late arrivals from Europe and the Weſt-Indies,

Holland Gin, in pipes

Choice St. Croix Sugar and Rum
Martinique Molaſſes, in hogſheads
Choice old Liſbon Wine, in pipes and quarter-caſks
London Particular & London Market Madeira Wine, in pipes, half-pipes and quarter-caſks
Malmſey Madeira Wine, in pipes and quarter-caſks
Teneriffe Wine, in pipes
Ruſſia & Flemiſh Sheeting and Ravens Duck, in caſes
Window Glaſs, 8 by 10, in boxes
Coffee Mills and Straw Knives, in caſks
Mill Saws and Croſs-cut Saws, in boxes

Alſo, on hand,

A few cheſts of Bohea Tea; Jeſuits Bark; Aſſafœtida and Tapioca; and a few bales of Coſſaes, Baftas, Gurrahs, Bandanna and Muſlin Handkerchiefs, and a complete aſſortment of 5-4 and 6-4 Boulting Cloths.

For Sale by

Pragers & Co.

October 20 d2wm&th2m

A few hogſheads of choice N. E. Rum,

and a quantity of LARD, for ſale; Enquire at No. 71, North Water-ſtreet.

December 24 d1w

Freſh Garden, Graſs and Flower-Seeds, Roots, &c. &c.

This day landing from the ſhip Eagle, captain Foſdick, from London,

And FOR SALE by

GOLDTHWAIT & MOORE,

Corner of Walnut and Second-ſtreets,

A moſt capital and extenſive Aſſortment of

GARDEN, GRASS and FLOWER-SEEDS, ROOTS, &c. &c.

Among which are,

Five kinds	Aſparagus	Three kinds	Creſſes
Four	Berecole	Twelve	Onion
Twenty-five	Beans	Thirteen	Radiſh
Six	Beets	Fifteen	Turnip
Eleven	Brocoli	Fifteen	Peas
Twenty-ſix	Cabbage	Six	Savoy
Six	Carrot	Four	Parſnip
Three	Cauliflower	Twenty-three	Melon
Five	Celery	Twenty-one	Lettuce
Ten	Cucumber		

Common and Lemon Thyme
Curled leaf and ſprigged Parſley
Pot Marygold, Pot Marjorum
Balm, Thyme, Mangel Wurtzel
Leek, Kail, Shallots
Rape Seed, Rye Graſs, Saint Foin, Lucerne
Red and white Clover, Timothy, &c. &c.

With a curious collection of the moſt eſteemed

FLOWER-SEEDS and ROOTS,

Being the moſt extenſive ever imported into this city. The above are from a capital Seedſman in London, and are warranted freſh and good.

Printed catalogues may be had by applying as above.

Dec. 17. dtf.

Juſt Landing,

At South-ſtreet-wharf, from on board the ſhip Sedgley, Captain Hodge, from St. Peterſburg,

The following Goods:

Ruſſia Sail Duck, firſt quality.
Do. Sheeting do.
Do. Diaper.
Do. Huckaback.
Do. Craſh.
Do. Mould Candles, 4, 5 and 6, to the lb. of the Engliſh ſize.
Do. White Candle Tallow.
Do. White Soap in ſmall boxes.
Do. Cordage of fine yarn.
Ravens Duck.
Iſinglaſs, 1ſt and 2nd ſort.
Horſe Hair uncurled.
Ruſſia Bar Iron.
Do. Hoop Iron.
Do. Nail Rods.
10 Tons Oakum and Junk.
St. Peterſburg Clean Hemp:

For Sale by

Philips, Cramond, & Co.

October 12. §

Old London particular Madeira Wine,

Landing from on board the barque Eagle, Capt. Bates, and for ſale by ROBERT ANDREWS,
No. 86, South Wharves.

November 29. eodtf

Cheap French China.

THE ſubſcribers finding it impoſſible to ſupply their ſtore with any more China from France, the prices being too immoderate in the manufactories, give notice that they will ſell at prime coſt the remaining ſtock on hand, conſiſting of

Deſſert Setts,
Tea-Table Setts
Separate Cups and Saucers
Groupes and Figures
Alabaſter Vaſes
Looking Glaſſes, in gilt frames,

Beſides India Japan'd Toilet Deſks, Chairs, Tables nad Quadrille Boxes. PASQUIER & Co.
No. 91, South Second-ſtreet.

December 5th. tts

For Sale,

By J. WARDER, PARKER & Co.

An Invoice of Cordage,

Conſiſting of different ſizes, from 12 inch cables down to rope of 2 inches, of different lengths: Imported in the ſhip Swift, from Hull, and entitled to drawback.

Sept. 27. dtf

NOTICE.

Thoſe Gentlemen who hold any of the undermentioned Notes or Draughts *(whether due or not)* are requeſted to meet at the City-Tavern on WEDNESDAY NEXT, at 6 o'clock in the evening; at which time an arrangement will be propoſed which it is expected will be ſatisfactory to the holders.

Edward Fox's notes in favor of James Greenleaf.
James Greenleaf's notes in favor of Edward Fox.
James Greenleaf's draughts on Edward Fox.
Abraham Dubois's note to Edward Fox.
Edward Fox's note to Abraham Dubois.
James Greenleaf's draughts on Abraham Dubois.

At the requeſt of a major part of the Gentlemen intereſted.

EDWARD FOX.

December 29. dtw

New-England Rum, Salmon, Beef,

Chocolate, Rice, Boſton mould and dipt Candles, a few quarter-caſks of Sherry Wine, a few barrels of Cyder, and a few quintals of excellent Table COD-FISH—for ſale by

Ezekiel Hall,
No. 42, North Water-ſtreet.

December 14th, 1796.

Juſt Arrived,

Per ſchooner Daphne, Captain Morſe, from Aux-Cayes,

A Cargo of SUGAR and COFFEE.

Alſo, per brig Betſey, Captain White, from the Iſle of France,

72 Hogſheads, 1 puncheon, and 25 caniſters, of Batavia Sugar
45 Hogſheads Pepper of Malabar
65,000 lb. Coffee
23,000 Cotton
4,000 Indigo——For Sale by

F. Coppinger,
No. 221, South Front-ſtreet

December 21 §

For Sale,

By the Subſcribers—In PENN-STREET,

65 Pipes Excellent Madeira Wine,

Imported by the Eagle.

WILLINGS & FRANCIS.

Nov. 30 w&f

Bank of Pennſylvania.

AT a Meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of Pennſylvania, at the Bank, December 29th, 1796,

It was unanimouſly reſolved, That, from the information this day given by the Board of Directors, and the Documents exhibited, the Stockholders do fully approve the conduct of the Directors; and that the thanks of this meeting be returned to the ſaid Directors for their activity, zeal, and ſucceſsful exertions in the diſcharge of their duties in relation to the abuſes lately practiſed upon this Inſtitution.

Reſolved, That the foregoing Reſolution be publiſhed in the Newſpapers of this city

EDWARD SHIPPEN, Chairman.

BENJAMIN CHEW, Jr. Secretary.

Dec. 30. §3t

Women's Cloaks.

GEORGE DOBSON,

No. 25, South Third-ſtreet,

Has juſt received, per Eagle, Capt. Foſdick, via London, an aſſortment of

Scarlet, Drab, Purple and Pearl } Cloaks trimmed with fur and ermine.

December 15. §

A Gold Watch was Found

A few days ago, in the lower part of Second-ſtreet. The owner, on calling at No. 127 in ſaid ſtreet, and proving it to be his or hers by a deſcription in writing, may receive it on paying for this advertiſement.

December 29 3

Clocks and Watches.

LESLIE AND PRICE,

No. 79, MARKET-STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

HAVE IMPORTED, by the late arrivals from London, a large aſſortment of *WARRANTED WATCHES*, conſiſting of horizontal, capp'd and jewel'd Gold Watches, with ſeconds, of ſuperior workmanſhip and elegance; alſo capp'd and jewel'd and plain Gold Watches; capp'd & jewell'd, capp'd, ſeconds, day of the month, and plain Silver Watches; eight day & chamber Clocks; elegant French Clocks with marble frames; eight day and thirty hour, braſs works, &c.

December 22, 1796. dam

WM. HOLDERNESSE, No. 76,

HIGH-STREET,

Has received by the late arrivals,

A Well Selected ASSORTMENT of

Silk Mercery, Linen Drapery, and Haberdaſhery Goods,

Which he will ſell, wholeſale and retail, on the very loweſt terms;

Amongſt which are

Some elegant 4-4 and 7-8 Chintzes and Cottons, new patterns
Ditto Furniture ditto
Ditto Dimity
Tamboured, Book, and Jaconet Muſlins
Ditto in Gold and Silver
Ditto Neckcloths, very fine
Mantuas of the firſt quality
Silk and Cotton Hoſiery
Umbrellas of the firſt quality, aſſorted
Iriſh Linens, very fine, and Table Linens
Marſeilles and Cotton Counterpanes
Roſe Blankets aſſorted—&c. &c.

October 26. d

For Sale,

By George Deſchamps, No. 91,

NORTH SIXTH-STREET,

Nova-Scotia Prime Salmon, in barrels and half barrels
Ditto Herring and Mackarel.
Smoaked Herring in barrels and kegs
Ditto Salmon, by the dozen or ſingle one
Dry Codfiſh, from one to fifty kentals
Fine and coarſe Salt
Nova-Scotia and French Plaſter of Paris, in the ſtone and ground, for manure and ſtucco-work

December 1. §tf

FOR SALE,

A PLANTATION,

ABOUT 12 miles from this City, ſituate in Abington Townſhip, Montgomery-County; containing 70 acres, a new ſtone houſe, two ſtories high, 2 rooms on a floor, fire places in each, a ſtone kitchen and ſtone ſpring houſe, over an excellent ſpring of water, a barn, ſtable, ſheds, barracks, &c. A large apple-orchard, and a variety of other fruit, about 12 acres of good meadow well watered, and wood ſufficient for fire, and fencing the place. Poſſeſſion may be had the 1ſt of April next. Property in this City will be taken in exchange. Enquire at No. 37, Arch-Street.

Philadelphia, September 13, 1796. tſtf

New Theatre.

On MONDAY EVENING, January 2,
Will be presented,
An *HISTORICAL TRAGEDY*, (Written by Shakespeare) called

RICHARD III.

Henry IV,	Mr. *Warren*
Prince Edward,	Miss *L'Estrange*
Duke of York,	Master *L'Estrange*
Duke of Gloster,	Mr. *Cooper*
Duke of Buckingham	Mr. *Wignell*
Earl of Richmond,	Mr. *Moreton*
Duke of Norfolk,	Mr. *Francis*
Ratcliffe,	Mr. *Morris*
Catesby,	Mr. *Darley*, jun.
Tressel,	Mr. *Fox*
Earl of Oxford,	Mr. *Blissett*
Lieut. of the Tower,	Mr. *Warrell*, jun.
Lord Stanley,	Mr. *L'Estrange*
Lord Mayor,	Mr. *Warrell*
Tyrrel,	Mr. *Morgan*
Queen Elizabeth,	Mrs. *Morris*
Lady Ann,	Mrs. *Francis*
Duchess of York,	Mrs. *L'Estrange*

End of the Tragedy,
A Scotch Pantomimical Ballet, (composed by Mr. Byrn) called,

The New-Year's Gift;

Or, Highland Frolicks.

Sandy,	Mr. *Byrn*
Jamie,	Mr. *Warrell*, jun.
Young Pedlar,	Master *Bates*
Father Gibby,	Mr. *Blissett*
Mother Gibby,	Mr. *Francis*
Poggie,	Miss *Milbourne*
Annie,	Mrs. *Byrn*

Highland Lads and Lasses—messrs. Doctor, J. Darley, Mitchell, T. Warrell, Macdonald, Morgan, M. Poignand, M. Lavancy—Mrs. Harvey, mrs. Mechtler, mrs. Doctor, miss Oldfield, miss Anderson, mlle. Sophie, and miss L'Estrange.

To which will be added a FARCE called

Animal Magnetism.

Marquis De Lancey,	Mr. *Moreton*
La Fleur,	Mr. *Harwood*
Doctor,	Mr. *Francis*
Picard,	Mr. *M'Donald*
Francois,	Mr. *Warrell*, jun
Jeffery,	Mr. *Blissett*
Constance,	Mrs. *Harvey*
Lisette,	Mrs. *Francis*

☞ Box, One Dollar twenty-five cents. Pit one Dollar. And Gallery, half a dollar.

☞ Tickets to be had at H. & P. Rice's book-store, No. 50 High-street, and at the Office adjoining the Theatre.

The Doors of the Theatre will open at 5, and the Curtain rise precisely at 6 o'clock.

Ladies and Gentlemen are requested to send their servants to keep places a quarter before 5 o'clock, and to order them, as soon as the company are seated, to withdraw, as they cannot on any account be permitted to remain.

VIVAT RESPUBLICA!

College-Hall.

READINGS and RECITATIONS,
Moral, Critical, and Entertaining.

MR. FENNELL

Respectfully informs the Public, that
On TUESDAY EVENING, January 3, at 7 o'clock,
Will be delivered,

(FIRST PART)
PREFATORY OBSERVATIONS;
Including selections from Dr. Young—on
Time,
Man,
Life.

(SECOND PART)
THE EFFECTS OF SORROW,
Exemplified in

The Distresses of a Daughter,	M'Kenzie
The Prisoner,	Sterne
Maria, 1st and 2nd parts,	Sterne
The Beggar's Petition,	Dr. Percival

(THIRD PART)
THE EFFECTS OF VIRTUE,
Exemplified in

The Picture of a Good Man,	Young
The Country Clergyman,	Goldsmith
Domestic Happiness,	Thompson

With Occasional Remarks on the Authors.

Subscriptions are received by Mr. Zachariah Poulson, jun. at the Library, where the Ladies and Gentlemen who may be inclined to honor the undertaking with their patronage, are respectfully requested to send their names and receive their tickets.

Occasional admission tickets to be had of Mr. Poulson, Jun. at the Library; at mr. M'Elwee's looking-glass-store, No. 70, South Fourth-street; and at Mr. Carey's, Bookseller, Market-street.

To be Rented,
A Large Vault and Cellar,

That will contain 200 pipes, situate in Walnut between Fourth and Fifth-streets. Also a COACH-HOUSE and STABLE, with Stalls for five horses.

N. B. Goods Stored by the month.

Enquire of Benjamin W. Morris.

November 30. mwf12

Dancing.

MR. FRANCIS of the New-Theatre, in conjunction with Mr. BYRN, late Ballet-master, and principal dancer of Covent-Garden Theatre, London, now of the New Theatre in this city, opened their Academy at Mr. Oellers Hotel, on Tuesday, December 13, where they propose to teach, in the most new and approved methods, Dancing in its various useful and ornamental branches.

Mr. Byrn's recent attention to the dances of London and Paris will enable him to complete this branch of education in his scholars in the most finished style. Favorite Scotch reels will also engage their particular attention.

The days of teaching for their young pupils are Thursdays and Saturdays, from three o'clock in the afternoon till six—and on Tuesdays & Thursdays, from six till nine, for those of a more advanced age.

For farther particulars enquire of Messrs. Francis and Byrn, No. 70, north Eighth-street.

* * * Private tuition as usual.

Philadelphia, December 16, 1796. eaw

SALEM, December 20.

COMMUNICATION.

"A few days since, Mr. JAMES BURNES, a native and inhabitant of this town, returned home from the West-Indies, having fortunately escaped from the English. He was pressed by the Majestic English ship of war, from on board the ship Astrea; of which he was 2d mate; and was dragged about from Island to Island, in the English service for more than 7 months. He was forced, by the point of the sword, into several bloody battles, and made to fight against the French, and because of his unwillingness to act in the English service, he suffered from them the most shocking cruelties—at one time he lay 19 days in irons, and would have been starved to death, had it not been for the assistance of a woman that was on board the ship. Once before he attempted to escape, in company of another American, and swam to a vessel belonging to the United States; but the master would not let them come on board; and returning, his companion was lost, he supposed by a shark. He brings melancholy and most painful accounts of the sufferings of the Americans, pressed into the English service; and of their *perishing* by the cruelties exercised upon them, by the sickness, and in battles, and by attempting to escape from a bondage and slavery more dreadful than the Iron Furnace of Egypt. Mr. Burnes has a family in this town, and has returned with the loss of all his little property, and from his appearance, with the loss of a good constitution, and of good health forever."

NEW-YORK, December 29.

The unanimity of the electors, of President and Vice President, eastward of the Delaware, is a striking fact. Notwithstanding all the calumny vented against Mr. Adams, not *one vote* could be withdrawn from that old patriot—not *one* vote could be obtained for Mr. Jefferson. We find a division of opinions in the southern states. *Seven* votes for Mr. Adams in Maryland are a proof of a sound attachment to the present administration. Even in Virginia and North Carolina, we find by one vote in each, that men dare to act with firmness in support of government.

The truth has ever been, that in proportion to the progress of knowledge, the people of America have rallied round their government. The good work *begins* in the eastern states—*there* government *first* obtains a majority, for *there* people more early and generally read and inform themselves of facts. As knowledge progresses among the more scattered settlements of the middle and southern states, government collects strength. This has been uniformly the progress.

The parties in our country differ materially in their opinion of the French and English. The friends of our present system of administration wish to make many sacrifices to both nations, rather than become parties in the war. They wish to do justice to *both*, but dread the power of *neither*. They dread the *intrigues* of the French, more than their *resentment*.

The opposers of administration see in the British, a nation of devils; in the French, a race of angels. They detest the former, and would embrace any slight occasion to quarrel with them—They love the latter, and would bear kicking and cuffing by them, for the sake of wearing a cockade or a red cap.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, December 27.

[CONTINUED.]

Mr. Harper acknowledged that it was found policy in government to keep a strict eye over its treasury, but this watchfulness he said, ought not to go to the rejection of all claims however just and proper. He thought the tenaciousness of approaching the treasury was carried too far in the present instance. He would ask what was the use of society, if it were not to lessen the evils of such calamities as the present, by spreading them over the whole community, instead of suffering them to fall upon the heads of a few individuals? He tho't it the duty of government to alleviate such peculiar distress as the present. It was said this would prove a dangerous precedent, and prevent necessary provisions against fire. If they were about to make good the whole of the 500,000l. destroyed, there might be some ground for the alarm, but when fifteen or twenty thousand dollars only were contemplated to be given, no great danger could surely be apprehended. The fires at New-York, Baltimore and Charleston had been mentioned; but what were the means of Savannah when compared with New-York? Not as one to twenty. New-York was rich enough to bear her loss, but this could not be said of Savannah, all the inhabitants of which were reduced to poverty and distress.—They could not therefore get relief from their fellow-citizens, and to whom could they look for protection and relief with so much propriety as to the general government? When compared to Charleston, the loss of Savannah was of ten times the magnitude as that experienced by it. The loss of Charleston was alleviated by a subscription of thirty thousand dollars from its own citizens, besides the handsome contributions which were made in other parts of the Union; but there was no property left in Georgia to afford relief to its sufferers. Suppose, said Mr. H. we were to give 30,000 dollars towards this loss, what would it be when divided amongst the whole union? And yet it would be enough to draw down countless blessings upon us from these objects of distress. He hoped, therefore, the committee would not be discharged. It was a case, not only founded in justice, he said, but appealed to the finest feelings of the heart; and a decision in their favour would be applauded by every man, woman and child in the union.

Mr. W. Smith hoped, if the house refused to be governed by motives of humanity, those of policy would have some weight with it. Savannah was a commercial city, and if some assistance was not given to it, all the revenue which had hitherto arisen from thence, would be lost.

Mr. Sitgreaves wished to know whether it was in order to move to re-consider the vote which had just been taken?

The speaker said the present question must first be disposed of.

The motion was then put for discharging the committee of the whole, and lost, there being only 20 in favor of it.

Mr. Sitgreaves observed, that he voted with the majority in the decision on the first question which had been taken; of which he wished to move a reconsideration. Very few questions he said, had occurred since he had been a member of that house on which he could not determine within himself how to act. On the present occasion, he had however suffered a conflict between opposite feelings. He had doubts whether they had the right of appropriating any money except for the public service of the country; at the same time that he was convinced that if ever there was a claim on the humanity of the public, Savannah at present exhibited that claim; and he must own that his feelings had at length, vanquished his doubts; and though he originally voted against taking up the measure, he should now vote for it. He was not sure whether he should not commit an error in doing this; but if it was an error, he hoped it was one which would be forgiven.

The question was then taken for going into a committee of the whole on the subject, and carried by a considerable majority, there being 45 votes for it.

The house accordingly resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Muhlenberg in the chair, when,

Mr. W. Smith said, he did not propose to fill up the blank at that time. If the resolution was agreed to, the sum could be put in when the bill came into the house. He himself should not think of proposing to all the blank with more than fifteen thousand dollars. This, it was true, was but a small sum, but it would afford relief to the poorer class of sufferers, and others could not expect to receive the amount of their losses. He should move that the committee might rise and report the resolution.

Mr. Hartley called for the reading of the act allowing relief to the sufferers by fire at St. Domingo. (It was read. It allowed 15,000 dollars for their relief, which sum was to be charged to the French republic, and if not allowed in six months, the relief was to be stopped after that time.)

Mr. Macon wished the act allowing a sum of money to the daughters of count de Grasse to be read also. He did not think either of them in point. The sufferings of the people of Savannah, he said, were doubtless very great; no one could help feeling for them. But he wished gentlemen to put their finger upon that part of the constitution, which gave that body power to afford them relief. Many other towns had suffered very considerably by fire. He believed he knew one that had suffered more than Savannah, in proportion to its size: he alluded to Lexington in Virginia, as every house in the place was burnt. If the United States were to become underwriters to the whole Union, where must the line be drawn, when their assistance might be claimed? Was it when three-fourths or four-fifths of a town was destroyed, or what other portion? Insurance-offices, he said, were the proper securities against fire. If the government were to come forward in one instance, it must come forward in all, since every sufferer's claim stood upon the same footing. The sum which had been given to the sufferers at St. Domingo was to be charged to the French republic, and that given to count de Grasse's daughters was in consideration of their father's services. (The act in favour of count de Grasse's daughters was read.)

Mr. Rutherford considered the object proposed not merely as an act of humanity, but of common policy. Savannah, he said, was a city of a minor helpless state, but being equally under the protection of the general government with the rest, and having suffered so dire a misfortune, it was entitled to relief. It was the duty of the representatives of a free people to afford that relief. They were, he said, a part of the great family of the Union, and when the individual states were coming forward to their relief, he trusted the general government would not be backward in affording its aid.

Mr. Hartley said, that the gentleman from N. C. (Mr. Macon) had voted against both of the bills which had been referred to. He knew no difference between the constitution of the United States and that of Pennsylvania, yet a vote in their house had been carried unanimously. He thought the law for relief of the sufferers of St. Domingo perfectly in point; for, notwithstanding what was said about negociation, the distresses of those people had consumed all the money before the six months were expired. If ever there was a case in which they could grant relief, this was one. The losses at New-York and Charleston, he said, would bear no comparison with that of Savannah; they were rich and flourishing places, whilst Savannah was a small city of a new state, and the sufferers generally poor. He hoped, therefore, the resolution would be agreed to.

Mr. Moore said the laws which had been adduced as precedents were not in point; for the one sum we were to have credit with the French republic, and the other was in consideration of past services. The distress of the people of Savannah was not an object of legislation; every individual citizen could, if he pleased, shew his individual humanity by subscribing to their relief; but it was not constitutional for them to afford relief from the treasury. If, however, the principle was adopted, it should be general. Every sufferer had an equal claim. Lexington in Virginia, contained only 100 houses, and all except two had been destroyed by fire. He should therefore move to add Lexington to Savannah in the resolution before them; though he would observe, as he did not approve of the principle, he should vote against them both.

Mr. W. Smith wished gentlemen not to endeavour to defeat the proposition before them by an amendment. He did not think there could be a comparison made between the distress occasioned by a fire in a small town and one in a populous city. The destruction of Savannah was a great loss in a national view, as it would cause a considerable defalcation in the revenue, and probably any money they might advance for the relief of the citizens, would be amply compensated, by enabling the city the sooner to resume its former importance in the commercial scale.

Mr. Venable did not see the difference betwixt the two cases which was so distinguishable to the gentleman last up. Because Savannah was a commercial city, its distress, according to that gentleman, was indiscribable; but when a like scene was exhibited in a small town, it was no longer an object which touched his feelings. His humanity went no where, but where commerce was to be found. He asked, whether the United States might not as well lose revenue in the first instance, as put money into the people's pockets to pay it with. Humanity was the same every where. A person who had lost his all in a village, felt the misfortune as heavily as he who had a like loss in a city, and perhaps more so, since the citizen would have a better opportunity, by means of commerce, of retrieving his loss. He was against the general principle, as he believed, if acted upon, it would bring such claims upon the treasury as it would not be able to answer.

Mr. Murray thought the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Venable) carried his idea of relief too far. He had no idea, that that house, or any Legislature, could undertake to make good individual misfortunes. He was of opinion, that the lines which separated individual from national cases, were very observable; the one was happening every day, the other seldom occurred. When a large town, said he, is burnt down, and that town is an important southern frontier town, it is surely a national calamity, and has a claim upon the humanity of the country. It was not true, the claim was of such a nature as to be brought into a court of justice, but it was a calamity in wich the whole nation sympathised. It was not only a claim upon the humanity of the nation, but also upon its policy, as, by restoring it to its former situation, it would be able to bear its wonted part in contributing to the revenue of the country, and would continue to carry population, arts and wealth, to that distant part of the union. In case of war, he said, Savannah was a most important place. It was necessary the union should have a town in that situation, and he could not consider any money which might now be advanced as given away, but as lent to that town, which would enable it in a few years, to resume its former situation, whilst the withholding it, might prevent its ever rising from its present ruins.

Mr. Kitchell was opposed to the amendment, and to the resolution itself. He had doubts if even they were to give the citizens 15,000 dollars, as was proposed by the gentleman from S. Carolina, whether they should not, instead of service, be doing them an injury; because, if the general government were only to give this sum, the state legislatures would proportion their donations accordingly, and probably give much less than they would otherwise have done, if they had not had this example before them. He had no doubt with respect to the unconstitutionality of the business: he believed they had no right to give money for this purpose, notwithstanding what had been said on the subject—for the constitution, he said, was like Sterne's text; it was moulded to any form, as it suited different views. He should therefore vote against the two propositions.

Mr. Page said he was opposed to the amendment though if the sufferers at Lexington had asked for relief at the time, he should certainly have voted for granting it. He was in favour of an application to the general government, in such calamitous cases, in preference to any other application, and particularly in preference to any foreign aid.

Mr. Hartley hoped the amendment would not prevail. If the loss of the people at Lexington had been greater than they could support, they would doubtless have applied to the legislature of Virginia, but he had not heard of any such application having been made. He agreed with the gentleman last up, that the general government ought to relieve distresses of this kind.

Mr. Murray enquired when the fire happened at Lexington?

Mr. Moore answered about nine months ago. He thought it was the duty of the United States first to pay the claims which were made upon them by distressed soldiers and others, for past services, who were denied justice, because they had passed an act of limitation. If they were to act from generosity, he said that generosity ought to be extended universally. It was a new doctrine, he said, that because a sufferer by fire did not live in a commercial city, he was not equally entitled to relief with the inhabitants of a city, and that though such persons were called upon to contribute to the losses of others, they could have no redress for their own. This seemed as if favourite spots were to be selected upon which special favour was to be shewn. He was opposed to all such humanity.

Mr. Claiborne spoke in favour of the claims of the unfortunate sufferers at Savannah, and if it could constitutionally be done, to go farther than 15,000 dollars. He spoke of the importance of the place, and called it the Slaughter pen of the war.

Mr. Harper hoped the amendment would be rejected, for the same reason that he hoped all amendments which were brought forward with the same view with which it was produced, viz. to defeat the original motion, might be rejected. He thought every proposition should stand or fall upon its own ground. He wished that of his colleague to do so. Mr. H. insisted upon the dissimilarity of the two cases, and that the distinction of great and small calamity was sufficient to distinguish the two cases. With respect to the constitutionality of affording the relief in question, that had already been determined by the several instances which had been quoted, which were also founded upon humanity. The present case, he said, might justly be included under the head of promoting the general welfare of the country. Gentlemen who doubted the constitutionality of the present proceeding, had done the same in the instances alluded to: but, since their doubts had been so frequently overruled, he hoped they should hear no more of them. With respect

to the policy of the measure—Savannah, he said, was the only considerable port, except Charleston, which the United States had in that quarter. It was situated at the mouth of a river which watered a space of country containing a thousand square miles. The average revenue of this city was 76,000 dollars. Was not this, he asked, an object of importance? Was it not an object to foster to relieve the distresses of such a place? Many great statesmen had employed themselves in founding cities, and should they not hold out a helping hand to one in distress? Peter the Great founded a city upon a morass, and Louis the XIVth attempted to build one in the English Channel. He trusted the American government would have more wisdom than to see one of her's sink for want of a little timely assistance.

The question was put on the amendment and negatived, there being only 26 in favour of it.

Mr. Baldwin said, he had doubted whether to make any observations on this motion, not that he was insensible to the calamitous situation which was the cause of it, but from an apprehension that it might be tho't he was too strongly affected by it. Though it might be disagreeable to one to give his judgment and to urge his opinions when his own relation to the question was different from that of others, yet some of the reflections might not be useless to those who were to determine it. He was sure it was not a want of disposition to relieve the unhappy sufferers, that had or would draw forth an observation on this occasion, but merely doubts as to the powers of the Federal government in money matters. The use of a written constitution, and of that provision in it, which declared that no money should be drawn from the Treasury but under appropriations made by law, was very manifest from the caution which it gave in the expenditure of public money, and in laying burthens on the people; yet he believed it impossible to obtain absolute directions from it in every case. The objection is, that Congress is empowered to raise money only to pay the debts and to provide for the common defence, and the other purposes, exactly as specified in the 8th section. The objection has often been made, but many laws have passed not exactly specified in that section. He mentioned the private acts before alluded to, the laws for establishing light-houses, to aid navigation in the improvement of harbours, beacons, buoys and public piers, establishing trade houses with the Indians, and some others, to shew that though the constitution was very useful in giving general directions, yet it was not capable of being administered under so rigorous and mechanical construction, as had been sometimes contended for. He begged leave to ask and to urge the question, whether there was no possible accumulation of calamity and distress, that might be brought upon some part of the country, which would justify the Federal Government in granting some relief? No doubt the usual pressure of private misfortune is relieved by the poor laws and other acts of the state government; but, suppose a state belonging to this Union, the greater part, or perhaps the whole, was situated on an island, and that at once, by some of the great causes which we know operate in Nature, by tremendous convulsions and earthquakes, it was to be thrown into such a situation as some parts of the world have been, not only the whole property of the wretched survivors destroyed, but their place no longer habitable, would the Federal Government think they had no powers even to grant them some of their new land as a place of refuge? He was sensible he had put a case so strong that the bare mention almost seemed improper, and that the mind of no gentleman could follow him to that extent. He only wished to establish the principle, that there were possible instances in which it would be the duty of the Federal Government to interpose relief. Whether the present calamity was so great, and the distress so pressing, that proper relief was scarcely to be expected from the state where it had happened, was a question which he must leave to their determination. He was sure they could not wait for inducements from the nature of the scene, or from their own disposition; he could not wish to heighten the colouring in which it stood before them.

[To be continued.]

For the Gazette of the United States.

Mr. FENNO,

INASMUCH as the government has been frequently reproached in certain newspapers for basely submitting to the vile treatment of a captain Jessup by captain Pigot, commanding a British ship of war in the West Indies. I have made what enquiry I could into this business since I have been in this city, (for I felt the indignity and reproach becoming the character of an American) and I find, much to the honor of the British minister here, that as soon as the account of that transaction was published in one of the newspapers, on that authority alone, he made a representation of the abuse to his government, who have readily promised that justice shall be rendered on the facts being substantiated. And further, by enquiry at the office of state, if any statement or evidence had been furnished by Capt. Jessup or any person in his behalf, by which our government could found a complaint for such villainous treatment (as Capt. Jessup I have no doubt received) I was informed that they had heard, that Capt. Jessup has some time since been at New-York, and that they had been expecting to have received from him the necessary proof, but not a syllable from him or any other person had been received there on the subject. I will further add, it has been reported (with what truth I will leave to every one to determine from the circumstances) that a compromise for some consideration had taken place between the two captains, and I confess Capt. Jessup's silence after receiving so severe and as I presume outrageous chastisement, creates a strong suspicion that something has hushed him. Under this view of the circumstances in this case, and I am persuaded in every other which is made the constant theme of abusing our government by our disorganizers for tamely submitting to British insolence, an investigation would prove to be equally groundless if not malicious. Would not such declaimers evidence their attachment more to their country's honor and interest if they were alike watchful in eriminating the abuses we are continually receiving from another foreign nation?

To undeceive the public I have made this communication, which by enquiry will be found to be the TRUTH.

LADIES' CONCERT.

The subscribers to the Ladies' Concert are respectfully informed, that the Concert is POSTPONED 'till To-morrow Fortnight—Mrs. Grattan being so indisposed with a cold as to render it impossible for her to perform.

January 2. 11

PHILADELPHIA,

MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 2, 1797.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Philadelphia, Dec. 31st, 1796.

The officers of the army are to respect the memory of the late Major-General WAYNE, commander in chief of the troops of the United States, by wearing the usual mourning of black crape around the left arm, and the hilt of the sword, for the term of thirty days after the receipt of this order.

JAMES WILKINSON, Brig. Gen.

Attest,

CAMPBELL SMITH, Lieut. and Brig. Maj.

Extract of a letter from Massachusetts.

"I live retired, as usual; but, notwithstanding, I hear much of Adet's manifesto. All accounts agree, that it opens the eyes of the people, and provokes their resentment. I am confirmed in my expectation, that the measure will ultimately serve the government."

BY THIS DAY's MAILS.

BOSTON, December 24.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Yesterday arrived the Snow Pacific Trader, captain Barnes, from Liverpool, via Vineyard, 51 days.

By this arrival we have received London papers to October 26: But they contain no intelligence of moment. The accounts of military operations are no later than those some time since received from Paris: They are however of a very different cast—so different, that it is impossible to reconcile them. The French army of the Lower Rhine, under Gen. Bournonville, remained between the Sieg and Lahn; while that under Gen. Moreau continued in the vicinity of Buchau, in Suabia, though some accounts state, that his vanguard had arrived at Strasburg.—The archduke Charles was advancing by the Rhine towards Suabia, and the Austrian divisions in that circle formed a line of posts from the Lake of Constance, to the vicinity of Fort du Kehl. The capture of Gen. Buonaparte is frequently mentioned in these papers; but without the least authority. The prospect of peace does not appear to brighten. Lord Malsbmury had arrived at Paris, but there were no accounts of his reception. The British parliament appear to contemplate another campaign, by the votes of credit they pass; the provisions they have made for the support of 195,177 men; and the grant of 360,000l. for the recruiting service of 1797. The number of Austrians in Mantua, is said to be 30,000, but many of them sick; and Gen. Buonaparte was drawing thither all the reinforcements he could muster in Piedmont. The naval equipments in England were not in the least relaxed. The fleet chased by the Spaniards into Gibraltar, it appears was admiral Mann's, who lost some transports.

Gravesend, Oct. 19. Passed by, the Nancy, Stone, from America.

Vessels at Bordeaux, Oct. 21. Britannia, Ball, Boston; Recovery, Ropes, Salem; Sea Horse, Gridley, Gloucester; Leopard, Goodrich, Boston; Fanny, Smith, Salem; George, Price, do. Hope, Very, do. Rosaunah, Archer, do. Vulture, Baile, do.

At Martinico, Nov. 12—Capt. Noble, of Portsmouth; Hammond, of Ipswich; Low, of Haverhill; Sally and Betsy, of New York; Aurora, Bartlett, Plymouth; Capt. Kimball, of Boston, arrived from France about the 10th November.

The capt. and crew of the schr. John Jay, of this port, which they were forced to desert Nov. 6, were saved by capt. Barton, of the brig Camilla, of Providence, who was attentively humane in his care of them.

We are now to congratulate the citizens of America, on the choice of his Excellency John Adams to the distinguished office of President of the United States; an event which must give joy to every friend to the peace and prosperity of our country.—His wisdom and experience, his unshaken republicanism, and ardent love of peace, order and good government, have made him the successor of our beloved WASHINGTON; and will secure the respect and prolong the prosperity of our country.

In eight states our worthy fellow-citizen John Adams has had the unanimous suffrages of the electors. This fact, in the eyes of the world, will outweigh ten thousand obloquies which some have endeavoured to cast on his principles. In no state from which intelligence has yet been received, has Mr. Jefferson received an unanimous vote.

It is worthy of remark, says a correspondent, that the British papers, at no period of the revolution, ever teemed with more sheer abuse of the administration of the government of the United States, than the Jacobin papers do at this very moment. The sneers of the most inveterate royalist at Mr. Washington, one Greene, &c. do not equal those now attempted to be played off against the respectable personages who have filled, and now fill, the high departments of government. What must the world think of a government which is thus traduced by its citizens?

It will be amusing to the public, to recur to the various statements of the said to be expected votes of electors of President and Vice-President; especially those which originated in Philadelphia.

Yarmouth, Dec. 19.

This morning, at Bass river, was consumed by fire, the whole of a large store, together with all the property it contained, amounting in the whole to 13,000 dollars, consisting of cash, dry goods, grain, &c. the property of Sylvanus Crowell and David Killey. All the shipping at the wharves would most undoubtedly have been consumed, but for the extraordinary exertions of Messrs. Kelly and Buncker, who both got badly wounded, but it is hoped not mortally. What makes the loss the more lamented, is that the sufferers were gentlemen, who did not keep their interest in a napkin, but let it have circulation, to employ the poor in labor, to get their daily bread.

NEW-YORK, December 30.

We learn, that the vessels which have arrived these few days past, give accounts that many vessels are on the coast, endeavouring to make ports, but driven off by contrary winds, some of them in real distress for want of provisions or water, and the people's limbs frozen. Is it not possible for the citizens to send out vessels for the relief of such as are near this port?—[*Minerva.*]

December 31.

To Masters of Vessels, Mates, and Seamen in general.

The Underwriters of the City of New-York, having received credible information, that a great number of vessels are in great distress on the coast, have provided the brig Dean, Joshua Sanford, master, to give immediate assistance to the sufferers, and do hereby invite the Masters, Mates, and Seamen to embark in so laudable an enterprize —— Those who are disposed to undertake the cause of humanity, will please to give in their names at the counting room of Ebenezer Stevens, who is authorised to make arrangements for their compensation. Dec. 31.

Extract of a letter from Boston, dated December 22, 1796.

"Within a day or two past, it has been discovered, that there are a great many forged 50 and 5 dollar bills of the United States bank, in circulation. They are exceedingly well executed. This is written to caution you against remitting me any of either of those denominations, as you cannot pass them here at any rate."

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31.

ARRIVED.	Days.
Ship Patty, Kenney,	Aux Cayes 58
Sch'r Hope, Parson,	St. Croix 28

COMMUNICATIONS.

The saying of a noted prime minister, that every man has his price, seems to be demonstrated as to the Democrats: for at the very moment when some of them are bawling American honor and independence, five thousand *French* crowns a-year are found powerful opiates.

Adet's insults, treating our country like Poland, and the threats of an American, Frenchified by his commission, in our very ports, are blisters to a dead man. Mr. Bache's patriotism is more excellent than Job's patience—for Job had faith with it. What must the faith of the partizans of the Aurora be, if their own principles should prevail? Not that America would enjoy Independence, but that (and this is supposition against analogy and experience) we should be subject to kind masters. The Democrats have chosen their masters and are faithful to them. We chuse to be free. FOUR MILLIONS.

Mr. FENNO,

SOME of the wise-acres of Baltimore have thought proper to compliment a man, who has *publicly announced*, That he has orders from the *French Directory* to *destroy* even the *trade of their city*—and who is an avowed *agent* in promoting measures *unfriendly* to the *peace* and *independence* of *his country*—Do these complimenters know, that should captain Barney seize the property of citizens of the United States on the high seas, in following a trade *authorized by treaty with France*, and send their vessels into French ports for adjudication, and should ever return to this country; he may share the fate at last of the English admiral who seized the property of English ships at St. Eustatia, during the war between the United States and Great-Britain.

Does Capt. B. think that he can *take off* and *put on* as *interest* or *caprice* may dictate—the *character of American citizen?*

It is said that some influential characters in Baltimore have hinted at the *propriety* of the citizens joining generally in an address to the intrepid captain Barney, (who has orders to take our vessels) for the important services which he has informed them he proposes to render to his country. The following will probably be the patriotic address—

SIR,

We the merchants, ship builders, rope-makers and others concerned in the trade and prosperity of Baltimore and the state of Maryland rejoice to see you again in your *native country*, and to hear from your own mouth that you are so *truly patriotic* as to have engaged to the French Directory, to *take our vessels* in case the plan of France in our choice of a President and in our going to war for them, should not succeed.

We lament exceedingly as we ought, that a majority of the people have been so perverse as to have declined the opportunity that has been just afforded them of following the counsels of the French Directory, your present master, and that neither the fraternal doings of a Genet, the half tempting lures of the confessor, the Pere Fauchet, nor he sublime declamations of an Adet, with their American co-adjutors, have made them sensible that to be submissive to the mandates of our dear *young* sister Republic is the only way to secure the affections and friendship of the terrible nation.

Some years ago, persons who thought the opinions respecting France fanatical and nonsensical in the extreme, were disposed to take ground boldly against popular folly and absurdity. What will newspaper speculations signify, said their opponents. Speeches in Congress are lost—straws make no dams against torrents and freshets. The flood water must run off. All passions may be attacked with success in their ebb, none in their strength.

Fact has verified the truth of the hypothesis. At last the country has thrown off the magic power of enthusiasm and infatuation.

The cause of Liberty and Republicanism.

These words, tho' addressed to the understanding suspended it's powers. The fever and delirium lasted till we can wake and see how the fact has turned out.

The fact is—pretended republicanism acknowledges the king of Spain? Nay, worse—it acknowledges the king of Spain not a whit the worse for being a king. (See the late curious State paper in the United States Gazette) The king of Prussia is a king also—the German princes save their bacon and their titles and cash. Poor Democrats, your notions are forever plausible and forever wrong. France so far from driving Europe through the revolutionary mill, it stops grinding to save Prussia, Spain, &c. &c. &c. Democrats, experience is a sober teacher, if you are not taught that republicism, liberty, rights of man, and forty other cut-throat words, have nothing to do with France, you are incorrigible. Experience has birch in her school and you smart for nothing.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

A new method of keeping Bill Books,

Adapted for the ease and convenience of merchants in general; but particularly for those who are extensively concerned in trade: exhibiting at one view, all the bills which a merchant may have to receive or pay, in the course of the whole year, for each month separatively. And thereby preventing the trouble and inconvenience attendant on the mode now in use, of selecting the bills due in each month from the promiscuous entries of several months.

To which is prefixed,

A table shewing the number of days from any day of any month, to the same day in any other month.

Philadelphia, printed for and sold by R. CAMPBELL & Co.

January 2. tawtf

Bank of North-America,

January 2, 1797.

At a meeting of the Directors this day, a Dividend of Six per Cent. was declared for the last half year, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their representatives, at any time after the 10th instant.

By order of the Board.

dt16th JOHN NIXON, President.

Bank of the United States,

January 2nd, 1797.

The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Sixteen Dollars on each Share for the last six months, which will be paid to the Stockholders after the 12th instant. G. SIMPSON, Cashier.

OLD THEATRE.

Cedar-Street.

TO-MORROW EVENING, Tuesday, January 3, 1797,

Signior FALCONI

Will continue his Philosophical Performances, when, by particular desire, will be exhibited, the so much admired experiment, which was performed the last night, viz. The DOVE.

The performer will request any person to write any question they please on paper, who will be at liberty to put it into a loaded pistol, and discharge out of the Theatre; the exhibitor will neither see nor touch the paper; and to the astonishment of the spectators, the dove will instantly appear with an answer in his bill.

Sig. FALCONI, being ambitious to contribute as much as is in his power to the amusement of the generous citizens, takes this opportunity of improving his performance, by the lively representation of

An Engagement between two Frigates,

Or, A SEA FIGHT.

This exhibition, in shades, will undoubtedly be very interesting to the spectators. They will be able to distinguish the manœuvring of the two ships, of the guns as they are firing, with the concomitant noise; the rigging and sails made ragged by the shot; the continuation of the battle, with the one losing her main-topmast, the roaring of the sea, and the smoke of the guns; the view of the boats, and wounded men on the surface of the water, will give to any person who has not seen one, a perfect idea of a sea-fight; while the conclusion of it, together with the ingenuity of the performance, will be highly pleasing to every American.

With several other Experiments, and Scenery, very entertaining.

To conclude with the celebrated DANCING MASTER. To begin precisely at half past six

Tickets to be had at Mr. North's, next door to the Theatre.

N. B. Box three quarters of a dollar, Pit half a dollar, Gallery one quarter of a dollar.

FOR SALE,

A very Valuable Estate,

CALLED *TWITTENHAM*, situate in the township of Upper Derby, and county of Delaware, 7 1-2 miles from Philadelphia, and half a mile from the new Western road: containing 230 acres of excellent land, 45 of which are good watered meadow, 90 of prime woodland, and the rest arable of the first quality. There are on the premises a good two story brick house, with 4 rooms on a floor, and cellars under the whole, with a pump-well of excellent water in front; a large frame barn, stables, and other convenient buildings; a smoke-house and stone, spring-house; two good apple orchards, and one of peaches. The fields are all in clover, except those immediately under tillage, and are so laid out as to have the advantage of water in each of them, which renders it peculiarly convenient for grazing.

The situation is pleasant and healthy, and from the high cultivation of the land, the good neighbourhood, and the vicinity to the city, it is very suitable for a gentleman's country seat.

The foregoing is part of the estate of Jacob Harman, deceased, and offered for sale by

Mordecai Lewis,

Oct. 31. 1aw Surviving Executor.

Notice.

THE Advertiser is a person regularly bred, and has carried on in an extensive manner for these 30 years past, the various branches of Goldsmiths' and Jewellery, plated and hard-ware Cutlery, and Ironmongery business, and has general knowledge of the Dry Good and many other businesses. He has a particular taste for building, has built extensively for himself, has conducted buildings for others, and is of opinion that his services to any gentleman that might be in went of a person to conduct any of the aforesaid businesses, would not only be useful but an acquisition, as he will engage on liberal terms, either as a salesman or to sell on commission as an agent, act as a partner or take the care of a manufactory, or superintend building, &c. He is a married man, and having no family but his wife who would act as a saleswoman or housekeeper. No objection to any part of the Southern states, or to take a voyage to Europe as a supercargo.

A line directed to J. C. to the care of the printer, will be punctually attended to.

N. B. He is well acquainted with most of the English, Irish, and Scotch manufactories, as he carried on business for ten years in London, but on account of unavoidable misfortunes in his country, he is now forced to seek for a living for himself and wife in this way, and he flatters himself that he will give entire satisfaction to his employer. And as he is well known in this city, and to the most respectable characters on the continent, doubts not but his character, morality and indefatigable industry, will bear the strictest enquiry.

Dec. 28. 1aw tf

Any PERSON

Who is well acquainted with the River

MISSISIPPI,

And will give Directions for sailing into the same, that can be depended on, shall be generously rewarded for his information, provided he will leave the directions with Mr. John Fenno, printer, Philadelphia, or Edmund M. Blunt, Newburyport.

rritory of the United States, N. W. of the Ohio.

TURNER v. PARKER. } Foreign attachment.

Notice is hereby given,

To JOSEPH PARKER, late of Kaskaskia in the (now) county of Randolph, in the Territory aforesaid, Merchant, that in pursuance of the laws of the Territory in that case provided, a foreign attachment hath issued out of the county court of common pleas of the said county, against the lands and tenements, goods, chattels and effects, rights and credits of the said Joseph Parker, at the suit of George Turner, Esquire; and that unless the said Joseph Parker appear by himself, or Attorney, to give special bail to such suit, judgment by default will be entered against him, at the court to be held in and for the said county, next, after the expiration of twelve months from this date; and the estate or estates so attached, will be sold for the satisfaction of all creditors, who shall appear to be justly intitled to a demand thereon, and shall apply for that purpose. Dated at Kaskaskia, aforesaid, this twenty-ninth of March, 1796.

JOHN RICE JONES, Attorney for Plaintiff.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS very large and heavy debts are justly due and owing from messrs. *Blair M'Clenachan* and *Patrick Moore*, of the city of Philadelphia, merchants, trading under the firm of *Blair M'Clenachan and P. Moore*, and from *Blair M'Clenachan* in his separate capacity; to which, by the laws of the land, all the joint as well as separate property of the said Gentlemen, is, and ought to be, liable. And whereas it is clearly and satisfactorily ascertained, that mr. *Blair M'Clenachan*, of the said firm, has conveyed away to mr. *John H. Huston*, his son-in-law, to his daughter, miss *M'Clenachan*, and to his son, *George M'Clenachan*, several large and valuable real estates, as well as considerable personal property, in the city and county of Philadelphia, in the county of Lancaster, in the county of New-Castle on Delaware, and elsewhere, with a view, as it is apprehended, to defeat the Creditors in the recovery of their just debts.—This is, therefore, to forewarn all persons whomsoever, against the purchase from the said grantees, or either of them, of any portion of the said real or personal property, as the most vigorous measures will without delay be taken to render the same liable to the just demands of the Creditors.

By order of the Creditors.

Thomas Fitzsimons,
Philip Nicklin,
Isaac Wharton,
William M'Murtrie,
Samuel W. Fisher, } Committee.

Philadelphia, December 17th, 1796. 20th.§

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE caution introduced into the public prints, warning all persons against purchasing from the grantees of Blair M'Clenachan, any portion of the large, real and personal estates he conveyed away to his son-in law and to his children was the result of a deliberation had upon the subject by a general and numerous meeting of the creditors as well of Blair M'Clenachan and P Moore as of Blair M'Clenachan individually. It was no more than an execution of that trust confided in the subscribers by those creditors: a step which it would have been a breach of duty and honor in them to have omitted. The very statement of the fact therefore must dispel the imputation that it was either "precipitate or vindictive." It originated in a desire to secure the property of the debtor as a fund for the payment of his just debts. It was sanctioned by the advice of council as a measure *necessary* to the safety of the creditors. If the advertisement has been injurious to Mr. M'Clenachan he owes that injury to his own unjustifiable conduct, not to the subscribers who have merely published the truth in terms as mild as the fact would admit, and who mean to investigate in a high court of justice the validity of those purchases of which Mr. M'Clenachan so confidently speaks.

The subscribers therefore are bound by a sense of duty to the creditors in general to repeat their caution against purchasing of those grantees or either of them, and to extend the terms of it to a purchase from any other persons (if such there be) to whom Mr. M'Clenachan may have made similar conveyances.

(Signed) T. FITZSIMONS,
P. NICKLIN,
ISAAC WHARTON,
WILLIAM M'MURTRIE,
SAMUEL W. FISHER.

Philad. Dec. 21, 1796.

☞ Those printers who have been requested to publish the first CAUTION, are desired to publish this also.

SWANN'S

Riding School, Horse Academy & Infirmary.

Adjoining the Public Square, Market Street.

T. SWANN

RETURNS his sincere thanks to those gentlemen by whom he has been employed, during his residence in this City, and flatters himself that the success of his efforts, in the numerous, obstinate and dangerous diseases in Horses, in which he has been consulted, together with his moderate charges, will secure their future favors and recommendation.

He now begs leave to inform them and the public at large that his spacious and commodious premises, erected for the purposes above described are open for the reception of pupils of either sex, who wish to be instructed in the Art of Riding, and the right method of governing their horses, so as to ride them with ease, elegance, and safety—their horses will be carefully and expeditiously broke, for every purpose, and made obedient to the will of the riders; the natural powers which are shut up in them, will be unfolded by art, calling forth uniformity of motion, and giving to that noble animal all those beauties of action which providence has so bountifully bestowed on them.

Also, at his hospital, every disorder to which the horse is liable will be treated according to the rules of art, confirmed by long and repeated experience.

The utility of the above institution has never been questioned, that it has long been wanted in this city, every gentleman's stud will manifest, and T. SWANN as the first establisher of the veterenary art, solicits and relies upon the support of that public (which he is ever anxious in serving) to enable him to bring it to perfection. The idea of a subscription for that purpose has been hinted by several gentleman, who wish to promote the institution—the amount of each subscription to be returned by services in any of the departments he professes, agreeable to the rate of charges stated in his hand bill. Such subscription is now open, and the signatures of many respectable gentlemen already obtained. He therefore informs his friends and such Ladies and gentlemen to whom he has not the honor of being known, that he shall in a few days take the liberty of waiting upon them and soliciting their support and protection.

N. B. Horses are properly prepared for those Ladies and Gentlemen who wish to be instructed.

Nov. 5. 1th&s.

Bank of North America.

THE STOCKHOLDERS are hereby notified that an election for twelve Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the Bank on Monday the 9th of January at ten o'clock.

RICHARD WELLS, Cashier.

Dec. 6. §t9J.

Washington Canal Lottery,

No. I.

WHEREAS the State of Maryland has authorised the underwritten, to raise twenty-six thousand, two hundred, and fifty dollars, for the purpose of cutting a Canal through the City of Washington, from th Potomac to the Eastern Branch Harbour.

The following is the SCHEME of No. I.

Viz 1 Prize of	20,000 dollars,		20,000
1 ditto	10,000		10,000
7 last drawn Tickets, each	5,000		35,000
6 ditto	1,000		6,000
10 ditto	400		4,000
20 ditto	100		2,000
55 ditto	50		2,750
5750 ditto	12		69,008
To be raised for the Canal,			26,250
5850 Prizes,			175,000
11650 Blanks, not two to a prize.			
17500 Tickets, at Ten Dollars, -			175,000

☞ The Commissioners have taken the Securities required by the aforesaid act for the punctual payment of the prizes.

The drawing of this Lottery will commence, without delay, as soon as the Tickets are sold, of which timely notice will be given.

Such prizes as are not demanded in six months after the drawing is finished, shall be considered as relinquished for the benefit of the Canal, and appropriated accordingly.

(Signed) NOTLEY YOUNG,
DANIEL CARROLL, *of* D.
LEWIS DEBLOIS,
GEORGE WALKER,
WM. M. DUNCANSON,
THOMAS LAW,
JAMES BARRY.

City of Washington, Feb. 11. §

Paterson Lottery.

FOR raising six thousand six hundred and sixty-seven dollars and fifty cents, by a deduction of fifteen per cent from the prizes, and not two blanks to a prize. viz

1 Prize of	5000 dollars is	dollars	5000
1	1000		1000
1	500		500
5	200		1000
20	100		2000
99	50		4950
200	25		5000
2000	10		20,000
5 Last drawn numbers of	1000 dollars each,		5000
2332 Prizes.			44,450
4018 Blanks.			
6350 Tickets at Seven Dollars each,			44,450

By order of the Directors of the Society for establishing Useful Manufactures, the superintendants of the Paterson Lottery have requested the Managers to offer the foregoing Scheme to the public, and have directed them to refund the money to those persons who have purchased in the former Lottery, or exchange the tickets for tickets n this Lottery.

The lottery has actually commenced drawing, and will continue until finished. A list of the Blanks and Prizes may be seen at the office of William Blackburn, No. 64 south Second street, who will give information where tickets may be procured.

Dated this 17th day of June, 1796.

J. N CUMMING,
JACOB R. HARDENBERG,
JONATHAN RHEA, } Managers.

STATE OF THE WHEEL.

1 Prize of	5000	-	-	-				5000
1	1000	-	-	-				1000
1	500	-	-	-				500
5	200	-	-	-				1000
20	100	-	-	-	-	-		2000
90	50	-	-	-				4500
165	25	-	-	-	-			4125

The five last drawn tickets, 1000 each, 5000

Being all the valuable prizes, besides a full proportion of the 10 dollars.

As the Lottery is considerably more than one third drawn, the value of the undrawn tickets is greatly increased, and it is worth the notice of those who hold tickets in the old scheme, that they can exchange their tickets for those in the above, if they apply soon, and at a moderate advance considering the now real value of an undrawn ticket.

The tickets being nearly all sold, the drawing in future will be oftener, and the Lottery soon finished.

November 12. mws

By Authority.

Schuylkill Bridge Lottery.

Sold by WILLIAM BLACKBURN, No. 64, South Second-street.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY,

For raising Sixty Thousand Dollars, agreeably to an Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, passed during the last session, for building a Stone Bridge over the River Schuylkill, at the Borough of Reading, in the County of Berks.

				Dollars.
1 Prize of	20,000	Dollars	-	20,000
1 do. of	10,000	do.	- - -	10,000
3 do. of	5,000	do.	- - -	15,000
4 do. of	2,000	do.	- -	8,000
20 do. of	1,000	do.	- - -	20,000
39 do. of	500	do.	- - -	19,500
80 do. of	200	do.	- - -	16,000
200 do. of	100	do.	- - -	20,000
300 do. of	50	do.	- -	15,000
1 do. of	500	do. to be paid the possessor of the first drawn no.		500
5 do. of	3,000	do. to be paid possessors of the five last drawn nos		15,000
9,400 do. o	15	do. :	-	141,000
	10,054 Prizes			300,000
	10,046 Blanks			
	30,000 Tickets at Ten Dollars			300,000

All Prizes shall be paid fifteen days after the drawing is finished, upon the demand of a possessor of a fortunate ticket, subject to a deduction of twenty per cent. The Drawing will commence as soon as the Tickets are disposed of, or perhaps sooner. of which public notice will be given.

Philip Miller, Peter Kershner, William Witman, Joseph Hiester, James Diemer, Thomas Dundas, James May, John Otto, John Keim, Daniel Graeff, Sebastian Miller, COMMISSIONERS.

Reading, May the 9th, 1796.

Tickets in the Canal Lottery, No. 2, to be had at the above office, where the earliest information of the drawing of the Washington No. 2, and Patterson Lottery's, are received, and check books for examination and registering are kept.

October 7. awtf

Horses taken in,

For the Winter Season,

And fed on clover hay at the Subscribers place, 12 miles on the Bristol Road, where good stabling is provided, and great care will be taken of them

William Bell.

Nov. 23. mwf2wmthtf.

DANCING SCHOOL.

WILLIAM M'DOUGALL will open his school on Monday the 31st inst. at ten o'clock in the morning, at his

Elegant New Ball Rooms,

In Fourth, between Chesnut and Walnut Streets.

Hours of tuition for young ladies, from 10 to 1 o'clock on Mondays, Wednesday, and Friday mornings; and for young gentlemen from 6 to 9 o'clock on the evenings of the same days.

In addition to a number of new cotillions, he means to introduce a variety of Scotch Reels.

Note. The first practising ball to be on Tuesday evening, the first of November, and to be continued every Tuesday, during the season.

For terms, &c, enquire at his house, No. 134, Market-street.

☞ 17. tthf

A Manufactory FOR SALE.

A Valuable SOAP and CANDLE Manufactory, situate in a convenient part of the city; the works almost new, on an entirely original construction, and built of the best materials, and may be set to work immediately. Persons who wish to purchase, are requested to apply at No 273, South Second Street. September 13. t t s tf

Twenty Guineas Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 23d October, a Dark MULATTO BOY, named MOSES; 21 years old; about 5 feet 8 inches high; had on a mixed green coat, with a green velvet cape and oval yellow buttons; a striped vest; a pair of dark spotted pantaloons, and whole boots much worn. It is probable he may change his name and dress. He has been accustomed to driving a carriage, and waiting. The above reward will be paid for securing him so that the subscriber may get him again, and if brought home all reasonable charges paid by

Robins Chamberlaine.

Easton, Maryland, Nov. 10. 14 §1m2awtf

Le Breton,

SURGEON-DENTIST,

Pupil of the celebrated Mr. Dubois, late Dentist to the King and Royal Family of France, member of the College and Academy of Surgeons at Paris,

Keeps a complete assortment of every thing necessary to be used for the

Preservation of the Mouth and Teeth.

Patent Mineral Teeth, and Human & Ivory Teeth; Dentrifice in powder; Opiate; excellent Elixir for sweetening the mouth and preserving the teeth—he also furnishes Brushes and soft Sponges.

** He lives in Chesnut-street, No. 135, above Fourth-street.

November 26. tts

SAMUEL RICHARDET

RESPECTFULLY informs the Gentlemen Merchants, that he has this day opened the CITY TAVERN and MERCHANTS COFFEE HOUSE in the city of Philadelphia:

The Subscription Room will be furnished with all the daily papers published in Philadelphia, New-York, Boston, Baltimore, together with those of the principal commercial cities of Europe—They will be regularly filed and none permitted to be taken away on any account.

Tea, Coffee, Soupes, Jellies, Ice Creams, and a variety of French Liquors; together with the usual refreshments, will at all times be procured at the bar.

Gentlemen may depend on being accommodated with the choicest of Wines, Spirituous Liquors, and the most approved Malt Liquors from London and other breweries.

The Larder will be supplied with the prime and earliest productions of the Season.

Large and small Parties, or single Gentlemen, may be accommodated with Breakfasts, Dinners, or Suppers, at hours most convenient to themselves—a cold Collation is regularly kept for conveniency, the Bill of Fare to be had at the bar.

The Lodging Rooms will be completely furnished, and the utmost attention paid to cleanliness, and every other requisite.

☞ SAMUEL RICHARDET will be happy to receive, and execute the commands of his Friends, and the Public at large; and with gratitude for their favours, he pledges himself that nothing on his part shall be wanting to preserve that patronage with which he has been so distinguishingly honored.

Philadelphia, April 19. mwf

Treasury Department,

September 28, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, that proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury until the expiration of the first day of March next ensuing, for the supply of all rations which may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of June, 1797, to the thirty-first day of May, 1798, both days inclusive, at the places and within the districts hereafter mentioned, viz. At Oswego; at Niagara; at Presque Isle; at Sandusky Lake, and on Sandusky River; at Detroit; at Michilimackinac; at Fort-Franklin; at Pittsburgh; at Cincinnati; at Fort-Hamilton; at Fort St. Clair; at Fort-Jefferson; at Grenville; at Picque Town and Loramies Store; at Fort Adams; at Fort Wayne; at Fort Defiance; at any place below Fort Defiance on the Miami River to Lake Erie; at Fort Steuben; at Fort Massac; at any place from Fort Massac to the south boundary of the United States on the river Mississippi; at Fort Knox; at Ouiatanon.

If supplies shall be required for any posts or places not mentioned in this notice, all such supplies shall be furnished at prices proportioned to those to be paid at the posts before recited, or as may be hereafter agreed on between the United States and the Contractor.

The rations to be supplied are to consist of the following articles, viz.

One pound two ounces of bread or flour.

One pound two ounces of beef, or fourteen ounces of pork or bacon.

Half a gill of rum, brandy or whiskey.

One quart and half a pint of salt.
Two quarts of Vinegar,
Two pounds of Soap,
One pound of Candles, } per hundred rations

The rations are to be furnished in such quantities, as that there shall at all times during the said term, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops at Michilimackinac, Detroit, Niagara, and Oswego, for the term of six months in advance, and at each of the other posts, for the term of at least three months in advance, in good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is to be understood, that the Contractor is to be at the expence and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops at each post, and that all losses sustained by the depredations of an enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid for at the price of the articles captured or destroyed, on the depositions of two or more persons of creditable characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, ascertaining the circumstances of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Washington Lottery.

TICKETS, warranted undrawn, may be purchased or exchanged for prizes, at the Office, No. 147, Chesnut-street, where a correct Numerical Book is kept for public inspection. Also Canal Lottery Tickets for sale or exchanged for prizes drawn in the Washington Lottery, of which the 50th and 51st days returns are received.

☞ The Business of a Broker carried on as usual.

*** A SHARE in the NEW THEATRE to be sold on reasonable terms. December 29. ttstf

James M'Alpin, Taylor,

No. 3, South Fourth-street,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to his Friends and the Public for their liberal encouragement, and begs leave to solicit a continuance of their favors.

He has on hand an extensive assortment of the

Most Fashionable GOODS,

And of the best quality, suitable for the season.

At this shop Gentlemen can be furnished with the best materials, and have them made up in the neatest and most Fashionable manner, and on the shortest notice. He will thankfully receive any orders, and pay a prompt and punctual attention to them.

November 10. ws

TO BE SOLD,

A LEASE for seven years, from the 25th March next, in that capital and beautiful FARM, called

PROSPECT-HILL,

Situated within one quarter of a mile from the Brandywine Mills, and half a mile from the borough of Wilmington.

THE dwelling house is built of stone, two stories high, genteely finished, and contains four handsome rooms on a floor, besides an entry, with capital garrets, and convenient cellars. It is generally thought to command the most agreeable prospect of the Delaware, from the source of that river to the Capes. This prospect is greatly embellished by a full view of a vast body of meadow, through which the Christiana and Brandywine creeks are seen winding in beautiful meanders. Near the house are a Kitchen, a spacious stone stable and hay loft, a barn, a carriage house, milk-house, &c. and a well of as pure water as any on the continent. The garden contains an acre and quarter of land, abounding with fruit, and particularly with peach trees, of the very best kind, brought from Maryland, and in full bearing. There is, moreover, on the place, a young, apple orchard begining to bear, and several old trees that produce abundantly, besides cherry and other ornamental trees, in great numbers. The farm consists of near sixty acres of land, of good quality, and clear of incumbrances, except taxes, twenty of which are now in excellent clover and timothy, and ten more will be ready for sowing next spring. A residence of nearly 8 years has convinced the subscriber that the situation is remarkably healthy. The great post road from Philadelphia to the Southward runs within seventy yards of the house. In a word, the beauties and convenience of this situation cannot be enumerated in an advertisement, and when examined, will probably command the attention of any person who is desirous of living at one of the most elegant country seats on the continent. The purchaser may enter on the premises next spring, or perhaps, this fall, if application be immediately made to Doctor NICHOLAS WAY, in Philadelphia, to Doctor WHARTON, on the premises, or, in his absence, to Mr. GEORGE TRUITT, in Wilmington.

A quantity of excellent Hay, Grain in the ground, some Stock, &c. may be had by the purchaser at the time of sale.

Nov. 7 eodtf

City of Washington.

SCHEME *of the* LOTTERY, No. II,

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE

FEDERAL CITY.

A magnificent dwelling-house,	20,000 dollars, & cash 30,000, are		50,000
1 ditto	15,000 & cash	25,000	40,000
1 ditto	15,000 & cash	15,000	30,000
1 ditto	10,000 & cash	10,000	20,000
1 ditto	5,000 & cash	5,000	10,000
1 ditto	5,000 & cash	5,000	10,000
1 cash prize of			10,000
2 do.	5,000 each, are		10,000
10 do.	1,000	- -	10,000
20 do.	500	- -	10,000
00 do.	100	- -	10,000
200 do.	50	- -	10,000
400 do.	25	- -	10,000
1,000 do.	20	-	20,000
15,000 do.	10	-	150,000
16,739 Prizes.			
33,261 Blanks.			
50,000 Tickets, at Eight Dollars,			400,000

N. B. To favour those who may take a quantity of Tickets, the prize of 40,000 dollars will be the LAST drawn ticket, and the 30,000 the LAST but ONE:

And approved notes, securing payment in either money or prizes, in ten days after drawing, will be received for any number not less than 30 tickets.

This Lottery will afford an elegant specimen of the private buildings to be erected in the City of Washington—Two beautiful designs are already selected for the entire fronts on two of the public squares; from these prawings it is proposed to erect two centre and four corner buildings, as soon as possible after this lottery is sold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, in the manner described in the scheme for the Hotel Lottery. A nett deduction of five per cent. will be made to defray the necessary expenses of printing, &c. and the surplus will be made a part of the fund intended for the National University, to be erected within the city of Washington.

The Drawing will commence as soon as the tickets are sold off.---The money prizes will be payable in thirty days after it is finished; and any prizes for which fortunate numbers are not produced within twelve months after the drawing is closed, are to be considered as given towards the fund for the University; it being determined to settle the whole business in a year from the ending of the drawing, and to take up the bonds given as security.

The real securities given for the payment of the Prizes, are held by the President and two Directors of the Bank of Columbia, and are valued at more than half the amount of the lottery.

The twenty four gentlemen who by appointment of the late Commissioners assisted in the management of the Hotel Lottery are requested to undertake this arduous task a second time on behalf of the public; a sufficient number of these having kindly accepted, it is hoped that the friends to a National University and the other federal objects may continue to favor the design.

By accounts received from the different parts of the Continent as well as from Europe, where the tickets have been sent for sale, the public are assured that the drawing will speedily commence, and that the care and caution unavoidably necessary to insure a safe disposal of the tickets, has rendered the short suspension indispensable.

SAMUEL BLODGET.

§ Tickets may be had at the Bank of Columbia; of James West & Co. Baltimore; of Peter Gilman, Boston: of John Hopkins, Richmond; and of Richard Wells' Cooper's Ferry. eo

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